CROCHET PATTERN.



This crocheted strip is nice for clouds, blankets rugs, etc., if worked in thick wools-the thick part of the stripe is not effective in thin wools.

Make a chain of 20 stitches for the foundation. 1st row: 3 cb., then a tufted long stitch. This is made by putting the wool 10 or 11 times round the needle, then put the needle into the 4th ch. from the needle, draw the needle through all the stitches on it at once; put the wool 11 times round the needle again, take up the next stitch and finish in the same manner. Then 2 ch., miss 2, 1 DC on the next stitch of the foundation, 5 ch., miss 3, 1 DC on the next 3 ch., then a twisted long stitch on the 3d and 4th ch. from the last DC, 3 ch. miss 2 ch., a DC on the next, 5 ch., miss 3 ch., a DC on the next, 3 ch., a twisted long stich on the 2d and 1st ch. of the foundation 3 ch., turn.

2d row: A twisted long statch on each of the 2 twisted stitches underneath, 2 ch., 1 DC on the 2d of the three chain, 5 ch., 1 DC on the 3d of the five chain, 5 ch., 1 twisted long on each of the twisted stitclies in the last row, 5 ch., 1 DC on the middle of the next loop of 5 ch., 5 ch., a twisted long on each of the two twisted stitches at the end of the

3d row: Turn, 3 ch., a twisted long on each of the two first stitches, 3 ch., 1 DC on the 3d of the next 5 ch., 5 ch., a DC in the middle stitch of the next loop, 3 ch., a twisted stitch on each of the two next twisted stitches, 3 ch., a DC on the 3d of the next 5 ch., 5 ch., a DC in the middle of the the next loop, 3 ch., a twisted long on each of the two twisted long stitches at the end of the row. Repeat the last two rows the length the pattern is

CHATELEINE BAG.

This pretty bag covered with jet beads is knisted plain. The beads must first be threaded on moderately coarse black purse twist.

Cast on 5 stitches. 1st row: Plain knitting. Begin every row by putting the silk round the nec-

2d row: Increase; knit the first stitch, insert the needle in the next and push up 1 bead or two if you like. Push up 2 with every stitch except the

3d row: Plain knitting. Always increase at the beginning and don't let the beads slip to the wrong

4th row: Push up the beads as before with every stitch except the first and last.

When you have increased your knitting to the width of 412 inches or as broad as you desire your bag to be, stop the increasings. Now count your stitches for reference afterward. Continue the plain and beaded rows alternately until the work is 5 inches long, not counting the pointed part. Decrease by knitting 2 at the beginning of every row to match the commencement.

For the other side or back of the bag, begin with the same number of stitches you had when directed to count ; do a square of 5 inches ; decrease for

the point, If you prefer the back without beads ston pushing them up after you have knitted the first point which forms the flap of the bag. To make up the bag sew the sides together, and line with black silk; line the flap neatty also; add a fastening with elastic and a jet button.

If you wish the bag to have more shape, make the back silk lining double and insert card-beard or

stiff muslin between. Thread a needle with the silk and add a fringe all the way round by threading about 16 beads and stitching them to the sides of the bags in loops. Do the same to the flap.

Sew ribbon to each side and end off with a bow, under which a large book must the bag to the belt.

# BABY'S COUVRETTE.

This pattern makes a series of holes, and is pretty knitted in white with narrow blue or pink ribbon run through the holes, and with bows at the corn-Cast on any number of stitches which can be di-

· vided by seven. 1st row: Thread forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass the

slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 5. 2d row : Purl.

3d row: Thread forward, slip 1, kuit 1, pass shpped stitch over, knit 1, purl 3, knit 1. 4th row: Purl 1, knit 1, thread forward, knit 2

together, purl 3. 5th row: Thread forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass

slipped stitch over, knit 1, purl 3, knit 1. 6th row : Purl.

7th row: Thread forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass alipped stitch over, knit 5.

8th row : Purl. Begin again at 3d row.

SCRAP BAG.

A Successful Worker .- Mrs. H., Dayton, Ohio, amid many kind words for THE TRIBUNE, says that she has no trouble with any of the patterns she un-dertakes. She made a pretty hood from the "star stitch" for her little girl last Winter.

KNI. FED EDGING .- L. S. W. sends a sample of very pretty edging with these directions for making the same :

ing the same:

Cast on 10 stitches.

1st row: Knit 2, over, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 4 plain.

2d row: Knit 4, parl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 2.

3d row: Knit 2, over, narrow, knit 7.

4th row: Knit 8, purl 1, knit 2.

5th row: Knit 2, over, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, knit 3, narrow. With the left needle draw over the last stitch 3 stitches from the right needle (or cast off).

ght needle (or cast off). 6th row: Kfit 2, parl 1, knit 2, parl 1, knit 1,

purl 1, knit 2. 7th row: Knit 2, over, narrow, knit the rest of the row plain.
Sth row: Knit plain to the loop or "over" stitch,
purl that, then knit 2 plain.
Begin again at 1st row,

A TOUCHING LETTER .- N. A. P. kindly sends some charming samples of lace with directions for making These will be printed hereafter. She says: "I have made a little of the Normandy lace which is 'perfectly exquisite,' but have not been strong enough to do much of such work for several months. Still I always turn to the Knitting Do ment first, and am waiting very impatiently for the next Woman's Extra. I often wonder how many of us poor invalids are looking and waiting for the weekly visits of The Tribune! Many thanks to the correspondent who took such a kindly interest in me, and who gave suggestions for making those little socks pretier. I have had no strength to knit since then, and so have not yet tried the addition which she proposed, but know that it must be an improvement. Oh, to see the long, long weary days and longer nights, when it seems as if one could never live another and suffer such agony that death would be a blessed rehef! Then one knows how to appreciate books, papers and kind friends. It is over two years now since I have been able to go about as others do, and most of that time I have been confined to my bed. The Tribune has been a seekly visitor to my couch of pain, for, though not a subscriber myself, I have friends who know of my love for books and papers, and one of them lends me her paper." This department will be pleased to print any pattern contributed by Miss P. It regrets that it cannot farnish her with the first chapters of "Probation," as back numbers are not obtainable. Perhaps some kindly reader who has the paper will hive to send it to this invalid.

"NEXDLE-MAKER'S" LACK.—Mrs. M. C. W. writes: ment first, and am waiting very impatiently for the

"NESDLE-MARKE'S" LACE .- Mrs. M. C. W. writes: "I have been greatly puszied with 'Nerdie-maker's' possible two ince patterns, in which she says 'knit two kill hu

together four times.' As I understand the directions it is equivalent to narrowing four strebes each time, while the made stitches in the row are not sufficient to enable me to carry on directions, and I find myself against a wall. I do not have much trouble with other patterns. Will 'Needle-maker' kindly explain?"

BORDER FOR MRS. J. C. W.'s QUILT .- Mrs. A. C. has knitted the border for this quilt contributed by M. H. W., casting on 33 stitches. It comes out nicely until the 18th row is reached. Mrs. A. C. can't understand how the last 2 and first 2 can be puried and the rest cast off and a border remain. She wants an explanation. It probably lies in the fact that M. H. W. intended the border to be a series of pieces filling out the octagons of the quilt; while A. C. understood her as meaning to provide a border in a continuous piece.

#### ADMIRAL PORTERS HOME.

Prom The Washington Republic.

There can scarcely be found in Washington, with all its beautiful residences and charming architecture, a more picturesque home than that of the Admiral of the United States Navy. It is of brick, painted brown, with fantastic window and door caps and the same style of ornamentation at the cornice. Stained glass windows, added to the unusual ornamentation, give the house an Oriental look. The man building is three stories high, with the entrance in the centre. Ou the west side of this building is a ball-room of one story, but unusually high, and adjoining that is a wall, surmounted by an iron fence. Behind this wall, and at the side and rear of the house, are beautiful grounds, with a fountain, deuse shade-trees and a thousand blossoming flowers. What adds to the beauty and picture-queness of this great he use is the lightnousness of the foliage which surrounds it on every side.

Inside this beautiful home there is a quiet air of established comfort and elegance. There are many houses more expensively furnished, but there can be none more interesting. An old naval officer, who has taste and money, has the opportunity to get many rare, beautiful and curious things to adorn his residence. He lays the whole world under contribution. The walls are covered with mirrors and pictures, the mantels have rare and curious ornaments and costly clocks and vases, and the rooms are filled with strange things from foreign lands.

his residence. He lays the whole world under contribution. The walls are covered with mirrors and pictures, the mantels have rare and curious ornaments and costly clocks and vases, and the rooms are filled with strange things from foreign lands. A maintel set of three pieces of gold bronze and lapis lazali, very rich and expensive, were imported for Mrs. Lincoln, but they never found their way to the White House, Another rare object in one of the parlors is a valuable china vase, which belonged, and still belongs, I should say, to Mrs. Jefforson Davis, It was taken away from Davis's house by Mr. Attorney-General Devens was one of the first officers to enter Richmond, and, like many other officers, be wanted a relic of the Davis family.

The house of Admiral Porter is an historic one. It was built by Richard Rush about 1818, when he was Attorney-General. It has been the abiding place of judges, generals and statesmen, and has always been celebrated for its hospitality. At one time it was owned by General Prat Kearney, and two successive Ministers from England occupied it. One of them, Lord Lyons, built the bull-room as an annex. Hauniton Fish, when he was a Senator, owned and occupied this house. He sold it to Colonel Hodge, a paymaster in the Army, and shout twelve years ago it was bought by Admiral Porter, who made many improvements and additions.

You enter Admiral Forter's office from by parlor, up a short flight of stars. A queer place! An old lounce, some tusty chairs, a faded carpet, a few books in cases, a number of drawings and photographs on the walls. In one cent it are half a hundred models of torpeclose, with very flaringless in tubes and pine stems. I believe these have all been patented, and the Admiral is only waiting for another war to make use of them. A very interesting relic, framed and resting on the maniel, is an antograph letter of Admiral believe these have all been patented, and the Admiral is only waiting for another war to make use of them. A very interesting relic, framed and resting

dagers. These have histories, some a tea dominal 200 years old. The collection was given to Admiral Porter by Captam Drayton.

This office is without doubt the only one which never cost the Government anything. It was built without aid, furnished by the Admiral, and the country does not have to pay a cent for anything in connection with it.

Admiral Porter is a man of the quietest habits. He was born in Pulladeiphia in June, 1815, the son of a Commodore in the Navy. He says himself that his youth was distinguished for nothing, except that he was generally regarded as about the worst boy in Chester. He does not renember anything worse that he duftland breaking the Sabbath, robbing hen-reests and fighting chickens. He entered the Navy as a midshipman at sixteen, and occame a heatenant in 1841. When the California gold fever was at its height he obtained leave of absence and commanded a mail steamer between New-York and Aspinwall for three years. He became Admiral upon the death of Farriagat, his commission dating from August 15, 1870. His family consists of his wife, four sons and two daughters. One or his sons is in the Navy, one in the Marvae Corps, and the wife, four sons and two daughters. One or his sons is in the Navy, one in the Marine Cores, and the other two are in civil life. One of his daughters is married to Lieutenant Logan, of the Navy.

## THE TOY SYMPHONY.

From The Globe.

Haydn, as has been often said, loved children, and to please their was perfectly in accordance with his gentle and childred apposition. Likely enough the Prince, his patron, pined for novelry, and the court musician took this means of graiffying the Royal desire. Or it is possible that the "Lattle Moor," as Prince Esterhazy dubbed him, donly recalled the days of his childhood, when in the sectusion of his home he used to accompany the simple metodies of his mother with pieces of wood in his lands, one for a violin and the other for a bow. Those days Haydn never forgot, and often in after-life the musician, covered with giory, delighted to recall the tamity tries of which he was a member in the bright hours of his youth.

of his youth.

On the title page we learn that the children's symphony was written at Berchtoids-gaden, a small Bavarian town situated near Salzburg-Mezart's hone—in a part of Germany where people make many toys and musical instruments for children. It requires no great stretch of imagination to see the good-natured composer in attendance at some neighboring fair, trudging about with a busket, collecting such playthings as would be of use in his symphony, or to picture him ging from shop to shop trying the little toys, and selecting those available for his unique purpose. Having secured his mine orchestra and studied the compass and character of the instruments he had bought, Haydin sat down and composed the amusing symphony. One peculiar feature of the composition is the absence of a slow movement. Father Haydin knew well that the little performers for whom he probably wrote would be too restless for an adagic, and therefore omitted it.

To perform either of the toy symphonies with proper effect, the parks ought to be undertaken by children, and, as sometimes in Germany, by grown persons gandily dressed up as children. The great difficulty in the way of an adequate performance is to secure boys and girls who are not "giglers." Musical skill is not absolutely necessary, although, of course, experienced musicians learn the piece quicker and play it safer. Performances of toy symphonies, as is easily imagined, give untold pleasure to the children and to all true lovers of children. When introduced at festivals and parties they never fail to please. of his youth.
On the title page we learn that the children's sym

## COLONEL SYNGE'S DREAM.

COLONEL SYNGE'S DREAM.

Constantinople Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.

A friend told me the other day that he met Colonel Synge at a club here, and that the later remarked in a joking way that he was "sire the brigands would 'nab' him some day." Some time later the Colonel called on a lawyer here ami expressed his intention of making his last will and testament, adding that perhaps the lawyer would think it a trifle joolish in him, a man still in his serime and in the flush of health, to be concerned about such a matter. Naturally the gentleman of the bar professionally thought, on the contrary, no such a thing; on the contrary, it was jalways well to be prepared, etc., etc. "Well," said the Colonel. "I will tell my reason, and I don't know that it will strike you as a good one. Last night I had a most vivid and distinct dream, in which my farm was attacked and I carried off by a mob. The impression on me was so strong that I have come here to get my affairs in order." The will was made, signed and completed, and Colonel Syuge left for Saionica. Only a few months later the attack took place with which the whole world has been ringing.

This is rather a strong point in favor of the dream. has been ringing.

g This is rather a strong point in favor of the dream

## AN ENORMOUS SPIDER.

Prank Buckland in Land and Water.

When calling on Mr. Bartlett at the Zoological Gardens, he kindly showed me the most gigantic spider I ever saw—an enormous fellow, just about, if not quite, as big as a house sparrow with his wings folded. When the spider's legs are open he is indeed a most formidable-looking fellow. The whole of the body is covered with dark red-brown bair. It is fed upon cockroaches, and Mr. Bartlett has observed that he spine threads across the ground, in which the cockroaches get ectangled. He also will kill and suck the blood of young mice. He acems especially fond of the brain of the mice. He is kept in a glass case, the temperature of which is kept up by warm water. The bite of the spider (which comes from South America) is said to be very injurious to both man and beast. I think it not impossible that this gigantic spider would attack and kill humming birds.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

MAN ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Professor Flowers, in a recent lecture on the Anatomy of Man before the London Royal College of Surgeons, discusses at some length the origin of man on the American continent. The yiews till lately held as to the peopling of America, may, he says, be grouped under two heads:—(1) That the inhabitants of that continent were a distinct indigenous people, created in the country in which they were found, and therefore not related to those of any other land. This is the theory of the polygenistic school, but is probably not held by many scientific men of the present day. (2) The monogenists mostly believed that they are descended from an Asiatic people, who in comparatively recent times passed into America by way of Behrings Straits, and thence spread gradually over the whole continent, as far as Cape Horn, and that their nearest allies must therefore be looked for in the northeastern regions of Asia. It has also been thought by those who have held the same general views, that at all events a partial repeopling of the American continent may have accurred from Southern Asia, by way of the MAN ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

general views, that at all events a partial repeopling of the American continent may have occurred from Southern Asia, by way of the Polynesian Islands, or from North Africa, across the Atlantic.

The discovery of the great antiquity of the human race in America, as well as in the Old World, has led to an important modification of these theories. The proof of a very considerable antiquity rests upon the high and independent state of civilization which had been attained by the Mexicans and Peruvians at the time of the Spanish conquest, and the evidence that that civilization had been preceded by several other stages of culture, following in successions. that that civilization had been preceded by several other stages of culture, following in succession through a great stretch of time. But the antiquity of the quasi-bistorical period thus brought out, is entirely thrown into the shade by the evidence now accumulating from various parts of the United States, Central America, and the Pampas, that man existed in those countries, and existed under much the same conditions of life, using precisely similar weapons and tools, as in Europe, during the pleistogene or quarternary geological period, and, perhaps, even further back in time. As in Europe his works are found associated with the remains of Elephas primigenies, and other extinct mammals, so in America are they found in contemporary deposits with those of Elephas columb. If the inductions commonly made from these discoveries be accepted, and the fact admitted that men lived both in Europe and America before the surface of the earth had assumed its present geograpaical conformation, the data from which the problem of the peopling sumed its present reographical conformation, the data from which the problem of the peopling America is to be solved are altogether

Recent palaentological investigations, pecually those carried on with such great suc-cess in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mouncess in the neighborhood of the Rocky Monitians, show that an immense number of forms of terrestrial animals that were formerly supposed to be peculiar to the Old World are abundant in the New; indeed many, such as the horse, thenoceroses, camels, etc., are more numerous in species and varieties in the latter, and therefore he means of land communication between the two must have been very different to what it is now. Taking all circumstances had considered into the consideration, it is onlice as likely that between the two mass facts of the cart has a lower than the consideration, it is quite as likely that Asiatic man may have been derived from America as the reverse, or both may have had their source in a common centre, in some region of the earth new covered with sen.

#### COMPANION OF SIRIUS.

It is now nearly forty years since Bessel, the German astronomer, was led by the periodic triegularities in the motion of Sirus, to suspect that the great Dog Siar was attended by an invisible companion. And it is nearly twenty years since Mr. Alyan G. Clark, of Cambridge, discovered a faint companion to Sirius so nearly in the position pointed out by theory as to be along a generally accounted as the trine disturb. in the position pointed out by theory as to be nimest generally accepted as the true disturbing body suggested by Blessel. Professor Asaph Hait, of the Naval Observatory, in a brief paper in The American Journal of Science, says there are some things which seem to him to throw a siight degree of doubt on the identity of those two bodies. First, the relatively great mass of the companion which according to Auwers, is one-half the mass of Strius, or according to Gyiden's parallax of Sirius, 0°, 193, seven times the mass of our sun. Unless, therefore, a special constitution be assumed for this companion, it ought to share with the brilliancy of a star of the first magnatude, while in fact it is only of about the night magnatude. But the assumption of a peculiar constitution of the is only of about the ninth magnitude. But the
assumption of a peculiar construction of the
compension is purely arbitrary, and is not in liseif plausible. Some observers, indeed, claim
to have seen a disk to the Clark companion, but
a real disk visible at the distance of Sirius
would correspond to an enormous body, nearly
filling the orbit of Venus; and, moreover, most

disting the orbit of venus; and, moreover, most observers have failed to see a disk.

Again, the micrometrical observations now extend over eighteen years, or more then one-therd of the period of the distarting body as determined by Peters and Auwers from the periodical variations in the right ascensions and declinations of Sixus, and these observations furnish some knowledge of the probable period of the Check companion. The difference bethe Check companion. The officience tween the positions predicted by Auwers and the observed positions is not indeed very great, but the inicronetrical observations indicate, according to Professor Hall, that the periodic time of the Clark companion will prove to be decidedly greater than what the disturbed motion of Sirias calls for. On this point noth-ing can be said with confidence, but the doubt tassed by the micrometrical measurements is sufficient to justify a suspension of judg-ment, and to incite astronomers to make care-fal observations of this interesting object.

## HOW TO MAKE AND USE GLUE.

A writer in The Farailure Gazette gives some practical binds on glue and glueing. His method of reaking the common cement is as follows: Break the glue up small, put it into an iron kettle, cover the glue with water, and allow it to scak twelve hears; after soaking, how mutd done. Then pour it into an air-tight box; leave the cover off until cold, then cover up tight. As glue is required, on out a portion and melt in the usual wey. Expose no more of the made glue to the atmosphere for any length of time than is necessary, as the armosphere is

of time than is necessary, as the aimosphere is very destructive to made glue.

He aids: All the glue as received from the factory requires the addition of water before it will melt properly, and every addition of water factory requires the addition of water before it will melt properly, and every addition of water (while the glue is fresh made) will, up to a certain point, increase its adhesiveness and elasticity. Some gines will bear more water than others, but all will bear more water than others, but all will bear more water than usually falls to their share, and that, too, with a greater increase in the quality of the work. For glue to be properly effective, it requires to penetrate the pores of the wood, and the more a body of glue penetrates the wood, the more substantial the joint will remain. Glues that take the longest to dry are to be preferred to those that dry quick, the slow-drying glues being always the strongest, other things being equal. Never heat made glue in a pot that is subjected to the direct heat of the fire or a lamp. All such methods of heating glue cannot be condemned in terms too severe. Do not use thick glue for joints or veneering. In all cases work it well into the wood in a similar manner to what painters do with paint. Glue both surfaces of your work, excepting in the case of veneering. Never glue upon hot wood, or use hot cauls to veneer with, as the hot wood will abserb all the water in the glue too suddenly, and leave only a very little residue, with no adhesiveness in it whatever.

# AN INDIAN ARTIFICIAL FLY.

A correspondent of Land and Water, writing from San Francisco, describes a fly made by the Indians of Kings River, Cat, and used by them for fishing. The hook, he says, is made out of a piece of iron wire. It has no barb, but the portion of the shank of the hook not covered by the fly, and down to the bend, is wound with a fibrous substance resembling flas, which prevents, in some degree, the fish from slipping or getting off when once hooked. Before the Indians got iron or iron wire to make the hook, they made it from the tibia or shank-bone of the deer, as being the hardest and closest grain part of the bone. The fly, although a little roughly put together, is beautifully made, closely representing when cast on the water, that which it is intended it should—the caterpillar. It is made from the hairs taken from a deer's bock, the part adjoining the division on the hoot, which possesses the scent. It is also sometimes made from the long hairs of the "wart" on the deer's leg, from which there is also a scent. In tying the fly they turn the hairs up the shaft of the hook, so that when the fly is thrown and drawn across up or down the stream, the action of the water causes the hairs—of a reddish tint—to spread out. When the A correspondent of Land and Water, writing stream, the action of the water causes the hairs—of a reddish tint—to spread out. When the strain on the line slackens the hairs spring back, and the movement so produced of open-

ing and closing the hairs gives to the fly the life-like action and appearance of a caterpillar. These Indians say that the mountain trout will take this fly when they will not look at any other form of bait. The line is made from a fine fibrous plant resembling what is called the "milk" plant, of which there are three known varieties on this continent. It is as strong as the best silk line ever cast, with the advantage of being consideralby lighter.

#### LIGHTNING AND TREES.

Professor Colladon, of Geneva, has made some interesting observations on the course of lightning when it strikes trees and houses. He holds that the great discharges which injure trees and houses seldom or never happen while the lightning has an unobstructed course—which it has along the thin upper branches of trees, where birds and their nests are often left quite uninjured by its descent. But it is where the electric current reaches the thick stem that the tree becomes a worse and worse conductor, and it is here, therefore, that the tree is what is called struck—i.e., here that the electricity, failing to find an unobstructed channel to the earth, accumulates in masses, and gives out shocks that rend the tree. And the same is true of houses whose lightning-conductors stop short of the ground. Professor Colladon has also shown that the close neighborhood of a pool of water is a great attraction to the electric current, and that the electricity often passes down a house or tree till it is near enough to dart straight across to the water; and he thinks that where possible, lightning-conductors should end in a spring or pool of water. Professor Colladon believes that lightning descends rather in a shower—through a multitude of vines, for instance, in the same vineyard—than in a single main stream. It divides itself of vines, for instance, in the same vineyard—than in a single main stre am. It divides itself among all the upper branches of a tree, and is received from hundreds of atmospheric points at once, instead of, as has been usually sup-posed, from one. Electricity is a rain, a num-ber of tributaries from a wide surface, not a

#### A SENSIBLE WINDOW.

The American Journal of Industry calls attention to an improved window described in late English papers, and designed to do away with the danger of accident in cleaning windows, and also furnish better and more regular ventilation. Window cleaning has been a truitful source of accidents, frequently attended with loss of life, owing to the necessity of the person performing the work having to get outside of the window. The invention is simple, consisting of an extra groove in the frame, fitted with swing bearings, into which the scales are fixed. By this plan the windows are readily reversed, so that they can be cleaned from within. Perfect ventilation is secured by the revolving arrangement, The cost of applying the improvement is said to be quite small.

#### LUBRICATING OIL.

LUBRICATING OIL.

An oil for lubricating small articles, and one that will remain fluid in varying temperatures, is thus described by The Journal of Industry: Take olive oil and desolve is in boding alcohol, add it drop by drop to the hot alcohol, until it is no longer taken into solution. Upon cooling, it will let fall crystals, and leave a considerable portion still fluid; the fluid part is to be poured off, filtered through a piece of white blotting paper, and either used in this form, or the alcohol may be distilled off for fresh processes, and the pure lubricating oil which will remain the obtained for oiling watches and delicate can be obtained for oding watches and delicate machinery. This will not oxidize or gum up, and will remain perfectly fluid even when exposed to great cold.

#### THE SUN'S DISTANCE.

At the last meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, Mr. Neison, the author of an excellent work on the Moon, ead a paper on the determination of the solar parallax from the paralla ctic inequality of the moon's motion. The result reached is 8".843, with a probable error of 0.007". This solar parallal the same result. of 0.007". This is substantially the same result teached in 1867 by Professor Newcomb, and since adopted in the American Ephemeris, viz., 8"848. This parallax gives the actual distance of the sun as about 92,000,000 miles.

#### THE ORIGIN OF VALLAURIS-WARE.

From The Cornhill.

M. Clement Massier, the preprietor, noticing, lappose, from our questions that we took a deeper interest in the pottery than the average rim of visions, kindly came up and gave us a full account of he origin and growth of his establishment, and many other matters converted with the minufactive. From time immemorial, it seems, the making of pottery has been the staple industry of Valhauris. Valione these and fragments of finer workmanship. stiery has been the staple industry of Vallauris, que tiles and fragments of liber workmanship still be found scattered by thou-s on the level space behind the vil-known as les Incourdoures, which diess marks the site of the old Gallo-Romri dum. At the present day, besides M. Mussier's tie works, the place contains no less than

the sun as we drove up the main street. Perhaps it was the presence of the Roman remains of leaf accounted are at his very door which first set the basinder of the artistic Vallauris wate thinking of the possibility of brin,ing home heramic art to the houses of the people. Some autique lamp or vase, picked up, as they often are, among the vineyands and olive groves, may have given the prime brit to the new manufacture.

At any rate, some twenty years since M, Massier bethought him of adding a new branch to the common pettery trade in which he had been brought up. He produced a few simple and gracefully shaped pieces after ancient models, and the experiment succeeded to admiration. As visitors from the growing town of Cannes began to buy his pretty ware he waxed more adjecturous. He sought out Greek, Roman, and Etruscan models of a higher type. Then a journey into Haly became necessary; so M. Massier started oil to go the round of the little musseums on his artistic quest. At Rome, Florence, Boogan, Turin, he picked up many bints; but it was in the inexhaustible Museo Borboutco at Naples, among the rich treasures disenhumed from the ashes and lava of Pompeii, that he found the larger number of his choicest patterns. Returning to Vallauris, provided with casts and drawings—and the notes with which he has kindly furnished me show what a wonderful power he possesses of knucking off the idea of a vase with a few strokes in a tramb-mal seatch—he set to work to reproduce his Etruscan or Pompeina prototypes in a commercial spirit." His aim was to pepularize ancient art; and he has certainly carried his point. "As Cames grew," he said to me, "we grew with it. Visitors took ba, ke our pottery to every nart of Europe, and others who saw it there admired and bought. C'est fair the set of the latence of the monde."

At first the Vallauris manufacture had two great faults. For one, thing, itself not ring when struck, and one had ourselves to scold for it. But numerous experiments have at last succeeded in remedying all these

## BYRON'S STATUE IN LONDON.

BYRON'S STATUE IN LONDON.

From The London Telegraph.

Mr. R. C. Beit has represented the foet sitting in deep repose, and, with the manuscript of "Childe Harold" upon his knee, contemplating from the rock which was his delight. At his teet conclues the Newfoundland dog, Boatswain, whose epitaph his noble master could not write without a fling at his human brethren and sisters for their inferior isielity and constancy. The yaching dress in which the figure is clothed suggests the element upon which the poet's eyes are bent, and the entire absence of aflectation in his mien and attitude harmonizes with his well-known antipathy to the atrical attitudes and pretentions ways.

It will, we think, be the general opinion that in this colossal sitting figure Mr. Belt has surpassed his previous handlwork. The wooden pedestal upon which it is temporarily placed will de duty until the arrival in this country of a block of marble, hewn from the quarries of the Peloponnesus, which the Greek Government contributes as its testimonial to the poet, who, having "dreamed that Greece might still be free," died in his effort to restore her to liberty. But it was meet and fitting that the £3,500 collected for this memorial statue should come from the poekets of men and women scattered far and wide over the earth, who, in Emerson's words, "speak the commercial and conquering tongue of England."

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

RAYENNA'S BAPTISTERY.—Signor Lancland, who has made the mosaics of Ravenna the study of his life, and to whom the monuments of that city are said to be as clear as the stones of Venice are to Mr. Ruskin, has reached the conclusion that either the water in which the Baptistery stands must be got rid of or the building must be taken out of it, so that the question resolves itself into a supreme necessity for saving the ancient monument or seeing it perish. While the streets around the building are perfectly dry, the Baptistery itself stands in a sandy marsh, and its walls constantly suck up the water with disastrous results. That the building can be lifted up to dry ground with perfect safety has been fully demonstrated to a correspondent of The Times, of London. It is of small size, and while internally an octagon, externally it is square in the lower portion and otcagonal in the upper. The exterior by the proposed plan will be bound, he says, with timber uprights at the sides of each angle, and tied with double horizontal girders. The inside will be lined with framework pressing firmly and equally upon padding placed against the mosaic. The four internal niches will be temporarily filled in, and the area around having been excavated, and the adjacent buildings cleared away, thirty-two great screws will be inserted beneath the perimeter of the octagon, four to each side. The total weight of the Baptistery has been carefully estimated at 1,067 tons, and each jack is to be of sufficient strength to lift over forty tons. The great central screws and handles, the action of which will give a motion so gradual that it will require fifty-eigth revolutions of each handle to raise the central screw one and a haif centimetre. The handles will be worked simultaneously with the regularity of clockwork, that the rise may be equal throughout.

A Gift To Cardinal Newman.—When Car-A GIFT TO CARDINAL NEWMAN.-When Car-

dinal Newman had finished his recent address on the conversion of England to the religion of Rome, the Duke of Norfolk, who presided, and whose guest while in London the Cardinal has been, presented him on behalf of the Catholics of Australia, with a magnificent salver wrought in gold. The response of the Cardinal to the address of presentation was a model one for an address of presentation was a model one for an accasion of this kind. Referring to the fact that the Pope, in making him a member of the Sacred College, had allowed him by a rare privilege to remain in his own country and even at the Oratory, he added that as if in anticipation of this indulgence, the givers of the salver had engraven on it, "with a true instinct of what would please him, and as if looking on to the time when others must be owners of it," not only his own name, but the names of those Fathers who for so many years were his intinot only his own name, but the names of those Fathers who for so many years were his intimate friends and brothers in the Oratory. One other act of kindness remained to them. They did not choose that the saiver should be presented to him by the mere mechanical appliance of the steam vessel and the railroad van, but caused it to be placed in his hands, "by a great person, by one whom he had been allowed to know love and take interest in eyen from to know, love, and take interest in even from his childhood, whom the Catholics of England recognize as their hereditary chief."

CHURCHES WITHOUT PASTORS .- References on several occasions have been made in this column to the need of more Congregational ministers in active work in order to supply the pulpits that exist, and not a few religious papers have called attention to the same subpapers have called attention to the same subject. It repears now that there is a similar need in some quarters of the Presbyterian denomination. The General Assembly has been facing the subject squarely at its late meeting in Madison, and some surprising figures are produced to show the state of the churches in respect to pastors. There are said to be 477 more churches than ministers, and while in the past year the churches have increased in number by 146, there is an increase in ministers of only thirty-seven. The number of candidates last year was twenty-two fewer than in 1878, and 153 fewer than in 1874. Of churches without pastors there are many more than 477, showing several hundred pastors without supplies. There are 638 of these that have fifty members or less; 180 of them have between 100 and 200; eighteen between 200 and 300; six between 300 and 400; three between 400 and 500, and one with over 500. This shows a total of 936 churches which have no pastors ministering unto them. What is the cause of it? tering unto them. What is the cause of it?

SARRATH BREAKING .- Sunday excursions are Sabbath Breaking.—Sunday excursions are suggested by the Massachusetts Sabbath Committee as the proper subject for a sermon to be preached as early in June as possible by all ministers of the Gospel in that State. The committee has been much encouraged by the increase of sentiment in opposition to this form of Sabbath breaking, and is convinced that the evil bath breaking, and is convinced that the evil bath breaking and bath breaking the bath break bath breaking, and is convinced that the evil has reached its present proportions from a lack of thought on the part of the better class of cit zens. In a circular note it remarks that it is becoming more and more clear that a holder of benefit to the poor, "is sure to result in such weakening of moral and religious restraints as must prove a vast injury to all classes, and especially the poor." It is not the very poor must prove a vast injury to all classes, and especially the poor." It is not the very poor who chiefly induce in excursions for pleasure on Sunday, but "those who are moder tely prosperous, and who expend immense sums in dissipation." If all were to follow this use of the Lord's day, "the churches everywhere would be closed, and the public worship of God, the indispensable support of religion and morality, would cease from the land."

EVANGELICALISM IN RUSSIA .- The Evangelical movement in Russia known as that of the Pashkovites, is making good progress. The Mctropolitan of St. Petersburg has felt called mon by the success it has attained to issue a circular inviting the orthodox clergy to assemble in a certain monastery, and discuss the operations of the sect; and as this is the first official recognition the sect has had, importance is attached to it, and the action which may be taken at the meeting is awaited with portance is attached to it, and the action which may be taken at the meeting is awaited with great interest. Another indication of the progress the movement is making comes from the fact that a well-known Russian daily newspaper, in order to reproduce the sermons of an evangelical clergyman has suspended temporarily the publication of instalments of M. Zola's "Nana." It was only a short time ago that the same newspaper scoffed at what it potarily the publication of instalments of M. Zola's "Nana." It was only a short time ago that the same newspaper scoffed at what it called "the new-fangled sect," with its "minister in spurs" (Pashkoft, the founder of it, was formerly an officer in the Imperial Guards), and its "outlandish liturgy."

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The centenary of the actual establishment of the first Sunday-school by Robert Raikes does not occur until next month; but various dates associated with it have been selected by different denominations and towns as the occasion for holding the celebration. At Halifax, in England, a celebration was performed early last month by a great musical demonstration. There were ninety-nine schools represented, and they comprised 3,773 teachers, and 26,547 scholars, besides 1,000 persons who either played instruments or sang in the great choir. The hall was of enormous size, and by means of temporary galleries it accommodated in addition some 9,000 spectators. The scholars and teachers all wore medals and clasps bearing a bas-relief of Robert Raikes, and every denomination was represented. The noise of the singing and playing could be heard in all parts of the town and on the hills around it. and on the hills around it.

Public attention has been called in England to the fact that the new Lord Chamberlain, the Eart of Kenmare, on whom devolves the appointment of all the Queen's chaplains and of the Len preachers in the chapels royal, is a Roman Catholic, and it is said to be probable that these duties will accordingly be transferred to the Lord Steward, Earl Sydney. "This report is chronicled by The Record, of London, and the following demand is appended to it: "It now remains to be seen whether public opinion will not also induce the Government to transfer all the Church of England appointments, and all dealings with the Bashops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Colombo, from the hands of the new Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Ripon, a Roman Catholic (duting his time of office), to the Duke of Buckingham, the Governor-General of the Madras Presidency."

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.—Cardinal Pie, Bishep of Poitiers, has just died suddenly at Angouleme, in France, whither he had gone to deliver an address. He had been thirty years a bishop, and only last year became a cardinal. He was the son of a cook, and after attracting the attention of the late Mgr. Dapanloup, earned a reputation for eloquence by a panegyrio at Orleans on Joan of Arc. During the Second Empire he distinguished himself by his

higher preferment then be pire instead, and a recoveral of the Republic delayed still ment to which his services given him a clear title.

given him a clear title.

Two OLD MEX.—Noth M. We terian pastor who died we mily at the age of ninety-eight, leave in his early pastoral work in Rev. Albert Worthington. It went to Michigun nearly 2ft missionary, and passed a we preaching twice for Mr. Wells, then in that Presbytery Mr. Wells, then in that Presbytery Mr. Wells, then in that Presbytery Mr. Wells, then and they met at Adria village, to form the Synad of Myears ago letters passed between the Market Mells. Four years more. ability shall soon pass over-

not; it will be in God's own good

The sixth centennial annive death of St. Catharine of Sian brated a month ago in all the churches of Rome. In the Church Sopra Minerva, the title of Closkey, the occasion was observenmon splendor. Beneath the this church in an open shrine, the saint reposes in the habit of her or the adjoining sacristy are her room bration extended over three Dominican Father each day panexyric on the sainted protection of the sainted sainted protection of the sainted saint

A committee of Wesleyans in the Sent England has reported a loss of sixty men on the year's returns, and it refers to the that streamons efforts are being put fort the high Anglican sections of the Estab ment to crush out Methodism in the mor ral parts of the district. Desires are pressed in certain quarters of the Establish for union smong the sections of the Church the report says it is evident that what is m the report says it is evident that what is by this is abscrption in the Church of E —an end whose attainment can never I sidered by Methodists except on the gre he equality of all Evangelical churches.

Two weeks from to-day the First Return Protestant Dutch Chruch of Schenectady begin to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary. The services will extend through he day also. A history of the church will be pulshed with the proceedings of the two day. The seventh paster of this church, Dr. Direct Romeyn, was the founder of Union College Sime 1795, the year of the foundation, 13 ministers of the Reformed Church have been educated by this college. President Sector, of Amherst, was the paster of the church from 1854 to 1858. 1854 to 1858.

The reopening services at Bangor Cathedral gave rise to an odd dispute. Dr. Hill rector of Stanway, Colchester, who since 186 has held the precentorship and an bonorary canoary, claimed the right to officiate, but was denied it by the Dean and chapter on the ground that he was non-resident, unable to spess Welsh, and that it would be unfair to mine canons who had always discharged his duties. An appeal was made by Dr. Hill to the Bishop but he declined to interfere, and it is probable that the matter will be heard from again.

In a distant corner of Southwestern Ter In a distant corner of Southwestern Texas, the home of a colored man, was recently found a Bible which had been printed at the University Press of Oxford for the National Bable Society of Sectland, and was one of 10,000 printed ten years ago for presentation to the freedmen of America. The colored man to whom it belongs has a house and little farm of his own, and is accustomed to use the book at morning and evening prayers.

At Tiflis in Transcaucasia some Jews have been on trial charged with using Christian blood in their Passover ceremonies and with killing a small child for the purpose. A trial lasting only six hours, resulted in their acquitted and the public prosecutor was so sensible to the absurdity of the charge, that he declined to make the usual speech in prosecuting the case.

A fortnight ago at the dress rehearsal of the Oberammergan Passion Play, about 2,000 people were present. Snow and rain prevailed all day long, and only one-half the performance was given. The correspondent of an Euglish paper says the audience was not revergatial in its demeanor, and that a large quantitie of leer was consumed during the representation.

years a mission band has been kept up a the students. They meet every two weel prayer and conversation concerning fields.

It was the intention of Cardinal Newman to preside at the Brompton Oratory a fortnight ago when thirteen Protestants, two of the former clergymen, were received into the Catholic Church; but owing to fatigue he was more able to be there.

The subscriptions for the new Church of the Sacred Heart on Montmartre, Paris, have reached a total of 8,247,963 francs. Of this sum, 6,975,398 francs have already been expended, and it is hoped that the crypt will be ready for an opening in the Autumn.

A variety of the cedar of Lebanon has been found on the mountains of Cyprus, and though the botany of the island has often been examined before, this is the first record that cedar have been found there. Dr. John Half, of this city, says the members of his church during the past five years bave given to benevolent objects outside the church a greater sum than the church edifice cost, or more than \$1,000,000.

A register of names carefully kept shows to the B ptist national anniversaries at Sarate were attended by 1,383 persons, which is ab 250 more than were present at the anniversaries.

last year. There are 20,340 Sunday-schools in the country belonging to the Methodist denomination. The number of scholars is 1,538,311, as about 75 to each school.

## CURRENT BELIGIOUS OPINION.

PROSELYTISM AMONG PROTESTANTS.
From The New Fork Baptist Weekly.
What a pity it is that some sects have such a present special process.
Presbyterian General Assembly, at Madison, Wasying that Governor Smith, of that State, is Baptist, one of the genuine article," that he is fined, scholarly-looking, tall," and that he has golden opinions by his hospitality and considerate kindness to the commissioners," and then he add "If the Presbyterians have made as good an increasion on him as he has on them, we shall expete the control of the present of a gubernatorial accession to the Presbyterian church of Madison before a great while," in a tell our Interior brother his hopes are the Governor Smith being a Baptist of the "gandarticle" sortean never become a Presbyterian.

YOUNG MAIDS AND OLD ONES IN THE PULPIN From The New York Ubristian at Work.

Our Methodist friends in General Conference have decided that it is not expedient to make any change in the book of discipline that would open the don for the ordination of women to the ministry. Disckiey, now Editor of The Christian Advent warned the brethren that if they once appeared doors the old maids would throng in from the other denominations, feminine arts would brought to bear on the presiding elders to see good appointments, scandals would arise, the rost to the pulpit would be choked with voluble as emotional women, and there would be the missia to pay generally. We make no other community the speaker's evident spinsterphobia than the ple remark that the danger would seem to be less the direction of "old" maids and more in that young ones.

THE BIGOTEY OF FREE RELIGIOUS.

From a Recent Sermin by Junes Premiss O.

I have noticed that men holding extreme in what is now called free religion the bigoted as the most orthodex. The most of German and English materialism, the narrowest fanatics whose books I the narrowest fanatics whose books I they despise every one with ballary and do.